



## DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY..... MAY 26, 1890.

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SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,  
Published six days in each week, with Double  
Sheets on Saturdays, andTHE SUNDAY UNION,  
Published every Sunday morning, making a  
special Sunday-day paper.

For one year..... \$6 00

For six months..... 3 00

For three months..... 1 50

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Cents per week. In all interior cities and towns  
the paper can be had at the principal PeriodicalsThe SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at  
Twenty-five Cents per month.THE WEEKLY UNION  
Is the cheapest and best domestic paper, News  
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific  
coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every sub-  
scriber in the WEEKLY UNION.

For one year..... \$9 00

The WEEKLY UNION also per year..... \$9 00

The SUNDAY UNION alone per year..... 1 00

All these publications are sent either by Mail  
or Express to agents or single subscribers, with  
carriers prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.The best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific  
coast.Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as  
second-class matter.THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and  
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the  
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive  
the full Associated Press dispatches from all  
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,  
they have no competitors either in influence  
or home and general circulation throughout the  
State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale in the following places:

I. F. Fisher's, room 10, Merchants' Exchange,  
California street; W. H. Hinckley's, 102½  
Market street; San Francisco; the principal News  
Agencies and Hotels, and at the Market-street  
Merr.Also, for sale, on all Trains leaving and  
coming into Sacramento.

Weather Indications for To-day.

California—Fair weather; westerly winds;  
nearly stationary temperature along the coast;  
cooler in the interior.Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; vari-  
able winds; cooler.IMPROVEMENT IN EXTINGUISHING  
FIRES.San Francisco has just received a  
chemical fire-engine, and the test to whichit has been subjected entirely satisfied the  
Fire Department of its high efficiency. It

is somewhat surprising that a city of the

importance of the California metropolis

should have so long delayed procuring one  
of these approved devices for extinguishing

fires.

A matter of fact the chemical engines

are far more economical than the ordinary

steam fire-engines because of the saving in

fuel, the light weight of the machines, and

the fact that they use but one gallon of

water to forty thrown by the steam fire-

engine. For blind fires—those within

walls or in cellars, and where explosives,

oils and paints are stored, wool, clo-

seated cottons, hay in bulk or bale, and

similar goods are packed—the chemical

engine is infinitely superior to the old style.

By the introduction of gases with water,

that are antagonistic to combustion, they

smother and extinguish fires that floods of

water would scarcely check. There is

thus a great saving to the owners of prop-

erty in which fires are discovered, for a fire

may break out in a room, and by closing the

apartment and thrusting through the

wall or panels the metallic nozzle of the

chemical engine's hose, the fire can be

quenched without flooding the whole house

or greatly wetting the goods in the room.

Whereas, under the present system, the

very act of breaking in to get at the fire

tends to create draughts and encourage the

spread of the flames.

At the time of the disastrous fire on Sec-

ond street it is a paint and oil house, a few

weeks ago, in this city, the need for a

chemical engine was apparent. That was

a fire which water from the ordinary fire

engine could not reach for a long time.

For half an hour it was "blind," within

close rooms, and giving no evidence of its

seat. But with a chemical engine no great

difficulty would have been encountered in

keeping the fire within narrow confines

and finally in smothering it completely.

The RECORD-UNION at the time suggested

that the city should possess some such

apparatus.

It, as is claimed, is economic all

around and a greater property saver than

the water engines, it would be wise to in-

vest in one of these machines, since the in-

vestment will tend to reduce the loss at

fires in large structures and within brick

walls, and at the same time lessen the ex-

pense of department maintenance. Boston

has ten of these new machines, Chicago

six or seven, and nearly all prominent

cities of the East two, three, or more. It

is, indeed, now said that about 60 per cent

of the fires in Eastern cities where the

chemical engine is used, are extinguished

by the use of such apparatus. There are a

number of patterns and kinds of these ma-

chines, and cities therefore have their

pick, and are not exposed to the whim or

monopoly of a single manufacturer.

CRIPPLED BY AN EPIGRAM.

If any one were to declare that it is pos-

sible to cripple or kill a town with an

epigram, most likely he would be laughed

at. But it is possible, and the experience

of a Massachusetts town is in point. Very

many years ago, a combination of unfor-

tunate circumstances, coupled with a lack

of public-spirited action on the part of the

people, led some to speak of the town as

"dead." Presently it was desired to

express lack of vitality in any thing it

became customary to say it was "dead as

Chesley." That comparison once made

adhered to public thought, and though

Chesley soon shook off its lethargy and be-

came a thriving city, it has never been

able to shake off the epigram, and as

"Dead as Chesley" continues to be the ac-

cepted form throughout Massachusetts of

expressing stagnation and want of vim

and push and public spirit.

Now come the citizens of Chesley and

in an extended petition to the Legislature

of that State, ask for the passage of an

Act emancipating them from the old name

that was conferred upon the place in 1630,

and related to which are some of the most

interesting events of American history.

They recite in the petition that the little

city of some 25,000 people is willing to be

called by any other name under the possi-

bilities of the English tongue than Ches-

ley, simply because the cruelty of custom

inseparably associates the good old name

with dullness on account of the unfor-

tunate epigram of sixty years ago. They

declare that this "witticism" crippled

their industries, gives the people abroad

a wrong impression concerning the vigor

of the town, deprecates real estate values,

and occasions personal discomfort and

municipal embarrassment.

The Legislature should grant the peti-

tion of the Chesleys, and thus make

legislative record of the danger that at-  
taches to community inactivity and lack of  
public spirit. The lesson of Chesley's expe-  
rience should be a warning to every town  
and city in the country, and some of them  
we have in mind are not far distant.THE RECORD-UNION a few days ago  
pointed out the uselessness, danger and  
unlightness of the post awnings upon the  
business streets of this city. Since then  
general commendation of the RECORD-  
UNION's expression in favor of their total  
abolition, and the substitution, instead of  
the canopy or metallic folding-screen awnings,  
has been made. So strong is the sentiment  
in this community that the post awnings  
should feel its influence, and it has inspired  
them into commendable activity in con-  
demning the old awnings, and in pulling  
them down where owners refuse or neglect  
to do so. Let the officials continue to be  
concerned in this direction. If they do  
their full duty they will level the whole  
line of post awnings from one end to the  
other of J and K and the cross streets, ex-  
cepting perhaps half a dozen, since it is  
capable of demonstration by any compet-  
ent builder that all the others are worthy  
of condemnation, being insecure traps for  
firemen and threats to pedestrians. The  
watchword should be this from time to  
time: "Down with post awnings."The record should be from time to time  
forward: "Down with post awnings." Under  
this heading Civil Service and Fordham,  
Wilber F. Smith's Calabar colt (standard-  
bred). He was bred by Wm. Corbin of the  
San Mateo Stock Farm, and is by Guy  
Wilkes (2:15), and one of Guy's best-bred  
sons. His first dam is by Sultan (2:24),  
which sold for \$55,000. On the Wilkes side is Axel  
(2:20) who sold for \$35,000."Calabar" was 2 years old when his six mares  
were bred to him belonging to Dr. Pink-  
erton, H. I. Robinson and others. This colt  
went to New York in 1886, and was sold to  
Dr. Pinkerton, who had him at his farm in  
Long Island, N. Y., where he was a  
quiet, good-tempered horse."Calabar" is 3 years old, and has six mares  
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## CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Prominent Los Angeles Citizen Killed by Apache Indians.

AN EXPLOSION AT WEAVERVILLE.

A Woman's Body Found in a Well — Oregon Politics Failed to Agree.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## GIANT POWDER.

The Town of Weaverville Considerably Shaken Up by an Earthquake.

WEAVERVILLE, May 25.—About one thousand pounds of giant and black powder in the powder house of W. F. Smith, of this place, exploded last night between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. The building was partially destroyed, but most of it remained on the spot. The building was in the outskirts of the town, but the whole town received a thorough shaking up. Windows were broken in doors forced open, and for a time it seemed the town was panic-stricken. A few buildings near the scene were blown down and scarcely a wall in the town escaped without some damage. All the plastered houses are bashed to a lonely end, presided over by an old Frenchman, played by Monvel, and a horde of savages of all ages. The old gentleman was here for a very long time in exile, and he is unaware of all that has transpired during his absence from his native land. He is present, however, by the appointment of the King of France, who has given him the island, accompanied by the Pope. They have been exiled, and some notion of the state in which they are conveyed by the King of Spain. "Ah," cries he, "my excellent cousin Louis XVI, to me much better off than we are! You have lost your head, but we have retained ours." You do not know anything about us, but we are dying of starvation."

This Catharine II. of Russia invites any one of the monarchs to follow her into the cave, where she intends to pass the night. They insult her by asking her to look at herself in the placid waters of a stream, and ask if anybody would not be willing to take her to the Emperor of the catfish, as the King of Poland calls him. Presently the humiliations and adventures of the uncrowded sovereigns are brought to an end by a volcanic eruption, which overwhelms them in streams of lava.

Her disappearance, on the night of the first performance of the play, was considered so dismal that everybody expected the actress to be found dead, and Mme. Danton and Camille Desormes embraced their husbands in their boxes, amidst the cheers of the excited mob.

universal and prolonged applause. On the following day "Semiramis" was given. Between acts the spectators demanded to see the play again. Dazincourt advanced to the stage and announced that he had given up the performance of a play which might imperil his safety and that of his comrades. The people were reasoning enough, but absolutely refused to be satisfied until Dazincourt had promised them to produce the play on the following 14th of January, by which time, however, Sartoris had won the day, and "Ami des Poésies" was given in Paris. The play was the 6th of January, 1795, when it fell flat. The revolution was over, and the play was essentially one *piece d'actualité*.

"Le Judgment Dernier de Rois," by Sylvain Maréchal, was represented for the first time at the Théâtre de la République on the 18th of October, 1793—two days after the death of Marie Antoinette—before a large audience, and attained an enthusiastic reception. In this play figured almost all the Kings and Queens of Europe then living, including, of course, the Pope. The Pope was enacted by Dugazon, the Carina by Michot, the Emperor by Ramont, the King of Spain by Baptiste le Jeune, and the King of Poland by Gouffier. The Empress, however, was bashed to a lonely end, presided over by an old Frenchman, played by Monvel, and a horde of savages of all ages. The old gentleman was here for a very long time in exile, and he is unaware of all that has transpired during his absence from his native land. He is present, however, by the appointment of the King of France, who has given him the island, accompanied by the Pope. They have been exiled, and some notion of the state in which they are conveyed by the King of Spain. "Ah," cries he, "my excellent cousin Louis XVI, to me much better off than we are! You have lost your head, but we have retained ours." You do not know anything about us, but we are dying of starvation."

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## IRON AND STEEL.

The United States Independent of Other Countries.

The United States may now be said to be independent of other countries, both in the mining of its ore and steel and iron, and also in the manufacture of the finished products. Heretofore there has been a demand and belief that this country could not furnish the required ore for steel, and, therefore, has been forced to import ores; but the great demand for this important mineral has stimulated new researches and efforts, which have been crowned with success.

The Lake Superior region, for example, has been greatly improved, and the larger proportion of the supply now comes from that source. The output of Superior for 1889 is stated to have been 7,000,000 tons, and the estimate for 1890 is 9,000,000 tons, of which 3,000,000 have already been sold at an advance of 75 cents to \$1.25 per ton above last year's price.

OATS—Fruitful arrivals of grain, good to fair, and in general, 100 bushels per ton.

WHEAT—To-day winds up very quiet week, and it does not look as if the crop will be good. The market price of wheat at \$1.00 per cent below the full quotable figure for standard wheat.

CORN—Continues slow of movement, with prices easy. We quote as follows: No. 1 Feed, \$1.01 1/2; No. 2 Feed, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Yellow, \$1.00; White, \$1.00; Eastern, \$1.00; Lumburg, \$1.00; Western, \$1.00; Winter Squash, \$1.00; Sweet Potatoes, \$1.00; Beans, \$1.00; Wax Beans, \$1.00; Green Peppers, 25¢ lb.

PEAS—Fresh market prices: Live Turkey, \$1.10; gobblers, \$1.00; dressed, 17¢ lb.; full-grown chickens, \$1.45; down young, \$1.00; turkeys, \$1.00; turkeys, \$1.00; game birds, \$1.00; Pekin, \$1.00; Geese, \$2.00.

SAFETY MATCHES.

They Wait in Ambush and Kill a Prominent Citizen.

TOMASROGUE, May 25th.—Robert Hardie, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, was shot and killed yesterday evening by Apache Indians, in Rucker Canyon, about two miles from Mike Gray's house, six miles east of town.

Hardie, in company with Fred L. Hayes of Phillipsburg, nowjourning in Los Angeles, were on a visit to George Prichards, a prominent cattleman of this state, when a party of Indians, who had been shot and killed by Hardie, attacked him.

He spoke rapidly in an off-hand manner for more than an hour, hitting the nail on the head every time, and provoking great and frequent applause.

## MURDEROUS APACHES.

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The statement concerning his salary as Minister to Mexico, which the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was passed in 1870 by a Legislature Democratic in both branches, and was signed by a Democratic Governor, Governor Thompson, then State Senator, did not vote on the bill, but voted against it, and was interested in the company, and was exonerated from voting. He has not owned a dollar in the company for seventeen years and owns only one hundred dollars' worth of its stock, and will not sign such bills, as Pennoyer says, but, without knowing what they contained.

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